Commission on April 15 to return to private life. While I want to congratulate John on his recent move, I also want to acknowledge and thank him for his service at the FMC.

John was born and raised in a port and shipbuilding community, something I consider a good start for any young man. I live in a port and shipbuilding community, and there is no better way to understand the importance of the maritime industry to the Nation's economy that to grow up in the presence of the businesses and people that daily bring the goods of our trading partners to our door and carry America's products to the world. While John was born in Hampton Roads, Virginia, not Mississippi, he is redeemed somewhat in my eyes by the fact that his parents and family are good Mississippians.

John developed an interest in maritime law at Washington and Lee University School of Law in Lexington, Virginia. This interest was encouraged during the year he clerked for the Honorable Richard B. Kellam in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. Judge Kellam shared with John his own love and enthusiasm for Admiralty Law and encouraged John to continue to maritime studies at Tulane University School of

Law in New Orleans, Louisiana.

I first met John when he served as Republican Counsel to the Merchant Marine Subcommittee and the National Ocean Policy Study of the Senate's Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation. He came to this position after serving in the House of Representatives as Republican Counsel to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Counsel and as Legislative Counsel to Virginia's Senator John Warner. While working for the Commerce Committee, John worked on issues as varied as the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, a review of the Shipping Act of 1984, cargo preference, the Jones Act, vessel safety and Coast Guard programs, the Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, seafood safety and inspection, ocean driftnet legislation, the Coastal Zone Management Act, and the Marine Mammal Protection Act. John worked with Committee members from states as diverse as Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and Virginia. I always was impressed with John's knowledge and experience, and with is effort to make sure that the concerns of all of the Republican members of the Committee were understood and addressed.

John left the Commerce Committee in 1995, first working for the government and public affairs firm of Alcalde & Fay, and then for the American Waterways Operators, the trade association representing the United States tug, towboat, and barge industry. In 1998, Congress was nearing completion of the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 1998 (OSRA). As I described it at the time, OSRA truly was a paradigm shift in the conduct of the ocean liner busi-

ness and its regulations by the Federal Maritime Commission (FMC). Along with other members of the Commerce Committee who worked for over four years on OSRA, I wanted to ensure that there were Commissioners at the FMC who understood that Congress wanted to foster a more competitive and efficient ocean transport system by placing greater reliance on the marketplace. I thought of John and his interest and experience in maritime matters. John's experience and philosophy made him the right choice to help the FMC implement OSRA.

Confirmed by the Senate in October, 1998, John's efforts during the past three and a half years, especially his contributions during the FMC's rulemaking, helped establish the foundation making the paradigm shift possible. John worked closely with Chairman Harold Creel and the other commissioners, the staff of the FMC, the carriers, shippers, and transportation intermediaries to implement OSRA as Congress intended. I am pleased to report that, under the Commission's administration, the reforms are working much as Congress hoped. John should be proud of his work and the contribution he made during his tenure as a Commissioner.

I congratulate John for his exemplary career at the FMC and salute his contributions to the maritime industry. He is to be commended for the productive use of his insights and talents and appreciated for his years of public service. As he returns to private life. where he will continue working on the maritime issues he loves. I wish John. his wife Medina, and their two children fair winds and following seas.

REQUEST FOR SEQUENTIAL REFERRAL—S. 2506

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President. I ask unanimous consent that the following letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, Washington, DC, May 13, 2002. Hon. Tom Daschle. Majority Leader, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR DASCHLE: Pursuant to section 3(b) of S. Res. 400 of the 94th Congress, we request that S. 2506, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003, be sequentially referred to the Committee on Armed Services for a period not to exceed thirty days.

Best wishes. Sincerely,

JOHN WARNER, Ranking Member. CARL LEVIN, Chairman.

CHANGES TO H. CON. RES. 83 PUR-SUANT TO SECTION 314 BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATES FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, requires the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to make adjustments to budget resolution allocations and aggregates for amounts designated as emergency requirements pursuant to section 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

On May 1, 2002, I submitted revisions to H. Con. Res. 83 pursuant to section 314 as a result of an emergency designation in P.L. 107-147, the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002. This measure was enacted into law on March 9. Since that date, CBO has revised the cost estimate for this legislation and these revisions are reflected in the adjustments submitted today.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print the following table in the RECORD, which reflect the changes made to the allocations provided to the Senate Committee on Finance and to the budget resolution budget authority and outlay aggregates enforced under section 311(2)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

(\$ millions) Current Allocation to the Senate Finance Committee: 709.955 FY 2002 Budget Authority FY 2002 Outlays 709.195 FY 2002-06 Budget Authority 3.773.234 FY 2002–06 Outlays 3.770.699 FY 2002-11 Budget Authority 8,336,431 FY 2002–11 Outlays 8.330.074 Adjustments: FY 2002 Budget Authority FY 2002 Outlays 65 FY 2002-06 Budget Authority 134 FY 2002-06 Outlays 134 FY 2002-11 Budget Authority 11 FY 2002-11 Outlays 11 Revised Allocation to the Senate Finance Committee: FY 2002 Budget Authority 710,020 FY 2002 Outlays 709,260 FY 2002-06 Budget Authority 3,773,368 FY 2002-06 Outlays 3.770.833 8,336,442 FY 2002-11 Budget Authority FY 2002-11 Outlays 8,330,085 Current Aggregate Budget Authority and Outlays: FY 2002 Budget Authority 1,680,499 FY 2002 Outlays 1,645,934 Adjustments: FY 2002 Budget Authority 65 FY 2002 Outlays 65 Revised Aggregate Budget Authority and Outlays: 1.680.564 FY 2002 Budget Authority FY 2002 Outlays 1.645.999

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of last year. The